



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Reportage on Impact of ADB Annual Summit

South Africa Says Hesitant To Join

*MB2605121095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1158 GMT 26 May 95*

[Report by Sean Feely]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg May 26 SAPA — The African Development Bank [AfdB; AIDB] will likely have to resolve its financial and operational difficulties before South Africa joined the continent's development lending agency, it emerged on Friday [26 May].

According to the South African Government's position paper on the AfdB released at the bank's annual summit in Nigeria this week, the country is still committed to pursuing AfdB membership. However, the position paper pointed to some anxiety regarding perceptions of South Africa's 'African saviour role', the bank's financial affairs and the role of industrialised non-African countries in the institution. "South Africa believes that its joining the AfdB would clearly not in itself solve the AfdB's structural and operational difficulties, nor those of individual African countries.

"The AfdB and South Africa need to face these difficulties and not to avoid them or their implications," the position paper said.

The AfdB is keen for South Africa to join the institution as the country's economy is the largest in sub-Saharan Africa, and is seen as a possible panacea to the continent's ailing economies. However, non-regional country members (including the US, Japan, Germany and Great Britain) have expressed concern at the bank's lending policy criteria including its failure to recoup loans from poor or strife-torn African countries and its questionable support of some projects. The non-regional members, mostly modern industrial countries, have claimed that this has resulted in the bank's shaky financial position, and the possible downgrading of its premier AAA credit rating.

"An important dimension is to ensure visionary and viable interaction of mutual benefit with non-regional countries, under conditions conducive to a sustainable net resource transfer to Africa," the position paper said.

South Africa sent its Deputy Finance Minister Alec Erwin, Finance Department Director General Estian Calitz and chief director of international development finance Elias Links to the May 22-25 annual summit following initial membership talks in February. A proces-verbale was signed by both parties following the February talks. South Africa expressed concern at being exposed to a significant contingent liability if it joined the AfdB. The

position paper said the second round of talks had been postponed because of the AfdB board's apparently inadequate reply to South Africa's concerns. Consequently, South Africa's membership negotiations could not be completed in time for the bank's annual meetings, but the government of national unity (GNU) had sent the high level delegation to illustrate its "earnest commitment to Africa".

South Africa remained committed to its AfdB membership talks, but the bank should be enabled to address the continent's development challenges in an appropriate, imaginative and effective way, the position paper said. "It is the responsibility of all the members of the AfdB to ensure that the AfdB is financially and operationally equipped, to fulfill this role.

"South Africa sees its role as an eventual member of the AfdB, exactly in this way." The GNU was also interested in the potential resources AfdB membership could unlock for the funding and enhancement of its Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Audit To Expose 'Fraud,' 'Corruption'

*EA2605192895 Nairobi KNA in English
1555 GMT 26 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abuja, Nigeria, 26 May (KNA/PANA) — Four powerful non-regional members of the African Development Bank [ADB] on Friday [26 May] said a thorough audit of the bank's finances and operations will be carried out this year to expose cases of fraud and corruption which are believed to have occurred during the past 10 years. In an interview in Abuja, where the annual ADB meetings are being held, executive director of the bank representing Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, and Portugal, Hans Schmid, said the audit was necessary following numerous other audit reports, which had revealed that funds in the bank had been misused.

Already, five senior bank officials have been fired and another 100 or more are expected to leave as the bank weeds off staff implicated in corrupt or fraudulent activities.

Schmid said the bank would soon issue an international tender inviting reputable companies to bid to carry out the audit, which was expected to take four months from the award of the contract. "We have decided to commission an audit of the bank in order to determine the extent of the misuse and abuse of resources during the past 10 years. There have been numerous reports that point to cases of fraud and corruption, mismanagement, and abuse of bank resources," said Schmid.

"This audit is part of the corrective measures to make this bank clean and leaner and definitely some heads will roll. Already they have started to roll," he added.

Meanwhile, he described as an insult the recent letter written by ADB President Babacar Ndiaye in which he was said to have criticized the bank's board of directors. Ndiaye alleged that some directors had "transformed their offices into personal fiefdoms, whose weight they bring to bear with crushing weight on any attempt to check their excesses".

"The accusations were an insult and we pointed out in our response that they were unnecessary and were designed to divert attention from Ndiaye's own shortcomings during the past 10 years," he said.

Further on Meeting, Postponed Election

*AB2605221995 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 26 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The 31st annual general meeting of the ADB [African Development Bank] Group ended in Abuja today. Although the meeting could not produce a new chief executive for the bank, delegates felt quite happy and relieved at the outcome of the meeting, as correspondent Kanayo Oluwabunor reports from Abuja:

[Begin Oluwabunor recording] The closing ceremony was brief and strictly businesslike. Some observers say it reflected, to a large extent, the news that followed the inconclusive nature of the meeting on major issues on the agenda, particularly the stalemate at presidential elections. However, the new chairman of the bank group and boards of governors, Mr. Paul Dosso of Benin Republic, took over from Nigeria's finance minister, Chief Anthony Ani. Earlier today, an 18-member board of directors was elected for the bank. The board comprises 12 regional executive directors, including Nigeria's Ambassador Benson Tongwe, and six management members. The meeting also resolved that board members are to serve a maximum of two terms of three years each, while the president and chief executive will have two terms of five years each.

The inability of the Abuja meeting to elect a new president to take the bank to the much desired new direction has continued to generate bitter debates as analysts try to distill the political underpinnings behind the deadlock. [end recording]

In the mean time, the board of governors of the African Development Bank Group has reversed the decision it took last night, postponing the election of the president of the bank till November following stalemate at attempts to do so at its first concluded annual meeting

in Abuja. The decision to choose an interim president for the bank was also abandoned. Correspondent Lola Olakija has details of this development:

[Begin recording] [Olakija] A new atmosphere dawned on the election proceedings today and the prevailing tension considerably reduced when the board of governors decided to maintain the status quo and leave the issue for another day — that day, 25 August 1995, in Abidjan. This means that the cornerstone that the ADB executive directors sought to remove, the incumbent president, Babacar Ndiaye, whom they said they could no longer work with, will not only serve out his term after all, but will stay in office three months after handing over to whoever emerges as the new president. Asked how the bank could be run effectively and efficiently with this turn of events given the stands of the executive directors leading into this meeting, some African governors of the bank said intense negotiations and truth telling to one another would have to begin immediately if events in Abuja are not to be repeated in Abidjan in August. Meanwhile, Mr. Ndiaye explains what he will do during his extended period in office.

[Ndiaye] It is to see how administratively we can keep the house in order until the new president is elected and hopefully by 25 August, we will have that.

[Olakija] A number of things have emerged from the Abuja meeting. One of them a common denominator in all groupings of African countries: The need for the political will to remain united, not self-serving, and whatever it will take, to keep the ADB serving the African purpose under African control. [end recording]

Minister Reviews Annual Meeting

*AB2805152695 Accra Ghana Broadcasting
Corporation Radio Network in English
1800 GMT 27 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] At the end of the annual general meeting of the African Development Bank in Abuja, Nigerian delegates have blamed the failure to elect a new president of the bank on the nonregional members. During the seven-hour long balloting, the nonregionals voted for the Lesotho candidate, Mr. Timothy Thahane, a vice president of the World Bank. The Nigerians felt that the nonregionals wanted a president they could control. Our correspondent, Ralph Sase, who covered the meeting, asked the minister of finance, Dr. Kwesi Botchwey, what difference the election of Mr. Thahane would have made:

[Begin recording] [Botchwey] Well, I think that it is regrettable that we were not able to elect a president yesterday. I think the truth is that nonregionals had

nothing to do with it. I don't think it is appropriate for anybody to blame the nonregionals for what are clearly our own problems. The point is that if you look at the outcome of the elections, as from the fifth ballot, Mr. Thahane got the bulk of the nonregionals, but he also got a substantial portion of the regional vote. So I think that it is for us as the regional governments, the African governments, to get our act together to decide what kind of president we want for the bank, to act in a concerted way, and to be principled about the things we do. I don't think that it is appropriate to blame the nonregionals. Mr. Thahane works with the World Bank, yes, but the other candidates work elsewhere. The nonregionals cannot force Mr. Thahane on us. The point is that for the president to win, he must have the majority of the African votes, and then an overall majority and so nonregionals cannot impose their man on us. If all of us...[pauses] if we had produced a candidate who had the bulk of the African votes, we would have won whether [words indistinct] with a little bit of support from the nonregionals. So I think it is wrong to blame the nonregionals for the stalemate. I don't...

[Sase, interrupting] We also heard from the lobby that Nigeria wanted to increase its share holding to be able to, as it were, exercise more influence on the bank. With the ADF [African Development Fund] situation, the ADF's seventh negotiation stalemate, what do you think that represents for the bank, the future?

[Botchwey] I don't think that... [pauses] there is no real prospect, I don't think, of Nigeria increasing its shares now, but the point is that there is some talk of

restructuring of share holding of the bank which will enable the nonregionals to acquire a lot more shares and give them a greater say in the running of the bank and in the decisions of the ADF, adding that Nigeria has played a helpful role in the bank — they have a Nigerian trust fund that they are committed to and that is all they (?are afforded). But the point is that when it comes real to official matters, when it comes to electing officers, we all operate on the basis of merit. If a candidate is the best candidate on merit, we should all elect him wherever he comes from. I don't think that it is appropriate for any one member, regardless of the size of its share holding, to impose his candidate on the bank.

[Sase] Assuming Mr. Thahane gets elected in the future, some people are of the view that Nigeria might, you know, use its 10 or 15 percent shares it holds in the bank to frustrate [words indistinct]. Is it likely?

[Botchwey] I do not think it is likely. We have consulted with them in Nigeria this morning. What happened yesterday was unfortunate and it is far behind us. We have consulted and we are going to form an African governments caucus that will ensure that we elect the right person. If Mr. Thahane should win, I do not believe Nigeria will start [words indistinct]. For one thing, Nigeria itself has agreed that it would withdraw its current executive director after a year, so that we have an executive of new directors who are not prejudice, and are not holding grievances or grudges against any anybody. [end recording]

Burundi**Communique Denies Origin of Coup Rumors**

EA2905190795 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 29 May 95

["Text" of communique issued by the office of the president of the Republic of Burundi in Bujumbura on 29 May]

[FBIS Translated Text] For some time, rumors of a coup d'etat aimed at the violent overthrow of the Republic's institutions have been circulating in our country and even in the major international media. A report broadcast on 28 May 1995 by Radio France Internationale said that a report to this effect had emanated from the office of the president and even gave names of the main protagonists in the coup.

On this issue, the office of the president of the Republic would like to inform national and international public opinion of the following points:

1. The office of the president has never been the source of a report on rumors of a coup d'etat. If it had been the source of such a report, the report would first have been investigated by the National Security Council since it concerns an issue which involves the overall security of the state and the country;
2. Rumors of a possible coup d'etat have indeed been heard here and there. However, the truth of the matter has not yet been established by the relevant services. Therefore, what has been said on the subject does not reflect the point of view of the office of the president;
3. However, in view of a feeling and a fierce desire to destabilize, which can be detected in some political circles in Burundi, the head of state is asking the forces of peace to remain vigilant and to stand in the way of all those who could lead the country into a catastrophe from which it would be unable to save itself;
4. The head of state is appealing to the Armed Forces, in particular, to commit themselves to the defense of the Republic and to defy anyone trying to get them involved in adventures which have no future. He thanks and encourages all those from the high command down to ordinary soldiers who have continued to show their loyalty to the Republic;
5. The head of state is calling on all politicians and political movements who signed the Government Convention, or those who have faith in the latter, to stand as one man and to say no categorically to all those who are trying to strip the country of this instrument of peace;
6. The head of state is asking young people, who have a tendency to allow themselves to be abused by the forces

of evil, to organize themselves into a platform for peace. United, the young people of Burundi represent the hope of the country and no patriot can allow them to be left at the mercy of the various troublemakers and warmongers who are trying to paralyze our institutions;

7. The head of state reaffirms to all Burundi citizens his commitment solemnly undertaken on 1 October 1994 to work for the peace and security of everyone, to defend the country's unity and to promote prosperity for all the people of Burundi. With this in mind, the head of state is asking the people of Burundi to close ranks behind him for the construction of a peaceful Burundi which offers reassurance to all its sons and daughters.

In order to achieve this, we must, in our management of the country, offer dialogue, discussion and nonviolence to those wishing to impose violence on us;

8. Finally, the head of state is reiterating his call to the friends of Burundi, states, nongovernmental organizations, and other organizations to continue to help Burundi to overcome this difficult step in our history through ways which defy violence instead of pushing it to the fore.

President Reportedly Spends Night at Embassy

LD3005091195 Paris Radio France Internationale in French 0630 GMT 30 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The situation is very confused in Burundi. The president claims to know nothing about a report on a coup being prepared by former high-ranking soldiers and politicians. RFI received the report some days ago. Afraid by the possibility of a military coup, the president apparently spent the night at the French Embassy on Sunday [28 May]. [passage omitted]

Tutsi Massacred; Explosions Heard in Capital

AB2605140595 Paris AFP in English 0954 GMT 26 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 26 May (AFP) — A Tutsi family of seven was brutally massacred in the Burundi capital, while grenade explosions and gunfire Friday [26 May] marked the end of a brief calm after three days of violence led by Tutsi radicals. Witnesses identified the father of the murdered family as a shopkeeper in Musaga, a Tutsi district on the southern outskirts of Bujumbura. The parents were shot dead and their five children hacked to death with knives.

The killings raised fears of fresh eruptions of ethnic violence between Hutus and Tutsis, with the situation in the capital still very tense. For three consecutive days since Monday, young Tutsis bent on stopping people

from going to work have thrown grenades and fired gunshots to pressure the government to release several Tutsi militia arrested recently.

Thursday was quiet, with offices and businesses closed for the Ascension Day public holiday. On Wednesday night, Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo called on residents of the capital to return to work Friday. "The response to the appeal was positive and the situation has practically returned to normal," said Liliane Igayimpunzi, a government spokeswoman. Asked about the assassination of the Musaga family, Igayimpunzi said the government hoped to contain the situation. "We are going to try to get it under control rapidly," she added.

Report Says 30 People Attack Family in Musaga

EA2605161795 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A seven-member family was attacked and massacred by armed people in the Musaga neighborhood in the southeastern part of the capital, Bujumbura last night. People living in the vicinity of the macabre scene are terrified of becoming targets of similar attacks as nobody came to the rescue of the victims. Marie-Goretti Muhitira has been to the spot, where she witnessed the horror. She has the story:

[Muhitira] [words indistinct] attack which occurred around 2100 local time at Musaga in the southern part of the capital, Bujumbura. No member of the family survived. According to witnesses, there were over 30 attackers and they were wearing military uniforms similar to those of the current assailants called armed groups. They used small arms, grenades, and two swords. [passage omitted] The attack lasted over half an hour. After killing the family, the attackers stole their belongings. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, life has returned to normal in Bujumbura after three days of paralysis due to gunshots and grenade explosions, which kept people at home. The central market was crowded as usual, the banks opened and so did offices and schools.

Unknown Attackers Kill Headmaster, Nurse

EA2805161395 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 28 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Rumonge, in the southern Burundi province of Bururi, two people were assassinated last night. One is the head of the secondary school of Rumonge, Mr. Philippe Ndikumana, who was killed with a bullet at the head by two among people he had given a ride from Rumonge to where the school is lo-

cated. The second victim is a male nurse who was killed while he was ensuring the night service.

It is not yet known who the assassins are and whether those who killed the two are the same. According to our news correspondent in Rumonge, the situation at the school and in the city of Rumonge has remained calm.

The ministers of communication and that of secondary and higher education have already arrived at the school of Rumonge to help avoid any tension among students.

Work Resumes in Capital; No Incidents Reported

EA2905193795 Bujumbura ABP in French 1330 GMT 29 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Bujumbura, 29 May (ABP) — Work resumed as normal in the town of Bujumbura despite a pamphlet which was circulated on 28 May which called on the population to boycott work in an attempt to organize another ghost city like the one which has just ended. [passage omitted]

Offices and businesses opened their doors timidly on 26 May.

Today the security forces were on the streets of Bujumbura very early in the morning to stop a repeat of the experience of last week.

Employees went to work as normal and no incidents have been reported.

Rwanda

UN War Crimes Investigator Wants Bigger Prisons

EA2805171995 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 0515 GMT 28 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United Nations special investigator on war crimes in Rwanda, Professor Rene Degni Segui, says he recognizes the efforts the Government of Rwanda has made to improve the human rights situation in Rwanda.

Prof. Degni Segui said this yesterday in a press conference as he ended his two-day visit to Rwanda. He had come to the country to assess the human rights situation after the closure of the camps for internally displaced persons.

But as Prof. Segui expressed to the press, his visit also marked one year after he was given the responsibility of investigating the Rwandan genocide. That was on the 25 May last year. He was the first international diplomatic figure to publish a report confirming that last year's Rwanda killings were tantamount to genocide.

Prof. Degni Segui has, however, remarked that the Government of Rwanda still had a lot to do, especially in the domaine of justice. He therefore urged the government to do the following: make firm resolutions, especially with regard to the arrest and detention of genocide-related suspects; duly train personnel that are to handle the suspects; and set up elaborate judicial structures and institutions in the country as soon as possible to avoid the occurrence of revenge.

On the question of whether European countries supported the Rwandan Government plan to expand local prisons, Prof. Degni Segui answered that he would rather the prisons be expanded due to the big number of those who participated in genocide. He added that the various international organizations he has sold this idea to have reaffirmed their support for it. Before his departure, Prof. Segui told the press that in future his investigations will be on the plane disaster that killed former President Juvenal Habyarimana, on request by the Government of Rwanda. Other issues that his investigations will focus on are the massacres of Batwa [third Rwandan tribe] people, rape during the genocide, and massacres and the plight of orphans.

Zaire

Health Officials Say Ebola's 'Acute Phase' Over

AB2605145295 Paris AFP in English
1446 GMT 26 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kinshasa, May 26 (AFP) — The Ebola virus, which has claimed 121 lives, has passed its most acute stage and is on the way to being contained, doctors and officials of the World Health Organisation (WHO) said here Friday [26 May].

"We get the impression the epidemic is under control," said Deogratias Barakamfitye, who heads a team fighting the disease from the WHO's Africa office. "We are no longer expecting the explosion (of infection) we had feared."

"Our people on the scene are confident," assured another Doctor Razack Akadiri, who had just returned from the Kikwit area, 530 kilometres (330 miles) east of the Zairian capital Kinshasa, where the disease first took hold.

Earlier in Geneva, WHO spokesman Philippe Stroot said the acute phase of the epidemic had passed, and cited WHO experts in Zaire as saying there had been no discernible rise in reported cases over the past few days. "The latest toll we have takes account of cases which occurred from January to March," he added. "Our experts in the field have the impression the acute phase is over."

However he said he could not rule out further deaths in the next few days as there were still people being treated for the virus. The latest WHO figures put the total number of infected cases now at 160, 121 of whom have died. An earlier toll of 108 dead was revised after doctors determined that 13 people had died in the Kikwit area between January and March.

Zaire's Health Minister Mbumb Musong shared the optimism of health officials. "There have been no new victims in the past 48 hours," he said, following a meeting with WHO experts and officials from a Zairean emergency committee on the disease.

"The epidemic is in a downward phase," the minister said, adding that he did not fear its spread to Kinshasa given the containment measures effected by international medical workers in the region. "I am no longer worried about Kinshasa because the epidemiological surveillance measures have been efficient," Musong said.

However, health officials kept three people suspected of having contracted the Ebola virus under observation Friday in Kinshasa.

Local Health Workers Threaten Withdrawal

AB2705174595 Paris AFP in English
1430 GMT 27 May 95

[Report by Joseph Gouala]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kinshasa, May 27 (AFP) — The Zairean health workers' union SYNCASS [expansion unknown] Saturday [27 May] threatened to withdraw its members from Kikwit, the main town hit by the Ebola outbreak, unless the government paid them and compensated relatives of colleagues killed by the disease.

The World Health Organisation put the death toll in Kikwit, 550 kilometres (320 miles) east of here, at 121, 36 of them healthworkers infected by patients they were caring for.

"We will be forced to ask our members in Kikwit to leave if the government refuses to compensate the victims and their families, nor gives nurses and Doctors insurance policies," SYNCASS secretary-general Kibiswa Kwabene Naupess told a news conference here at the start of a solidarity campaign with medical workers affected by the Ebola virus.

"Our weapons are deadlier than the military's if we decide to use them against the population", he warned.

Healthworkers had not been paid since last September, he added.

"It's an unacceptable situation with puts medical staff in a dilemma," Kibiswa said.

On Friday, Health Minister M'Bumb Musong said the situation concerning healthworkers was "worrying" and acknowledged that some medical staff had died in Kikwit, southeastern Zaire, because of their "precarious" work and living conditions.

The head of Zaire's human rights association AZA-HADO, who also attended the news conference, accused the government of "making light" of the Ebola crisis.

"The government only reacted after international organisations made a big thing of the Ebola epidemic on Western television", David Banza N'Genda said.

Meanwhile, the World Health Organisation confirmed the outbreak had peaked, and no new cases were reported Saturday.

WHO Doctors said Friday the disease had passed its most acute stage and was on the way to being contained.

But surveillance was still under way in and around Kikwit to find the origin of the virus and ensure no new cases broke out.

Ethiopia**President Meles Marks EPRDF Anniversary**

EA2805160595 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1730 GMT 27 May 95

[Report on news conference by President Meles Zenawi to mark the fourth anniversary of the EPRDF government with foreign and domestic correspondents; in Addis Ababa on 27 May]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] Here are some of the questions asked by various reporters: How do you assess the elections which were held on 7 May? There are some who say that in the last elections only the EPRDF [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front] contested and won in multiparty elections, what is your response?

Dear Mr. President, the elections have not been held in Afar, Somali, and Harer regions [Regions Two, Five and 13, respectively]. Will this not slow down the election process and the formation of the new government? Most of the opposition forces did not take part in these elections and it's also said they will not have a chance to share power in the new government. In addition to this, there is a fear that the future government in power will prevent them from operating as a party or organization, what can you say about this?

Dear Mr. President, the EPRDF has won the elections, so when will the transitional government hand over power to the people's government? Will the formation of the new government wait until the elections are held in all regions, or what will happen? Some say that it is due to insecurity that the elections have not been held in Region Five, Afar, and Harer — to what extent is this true? In this connection, there are reports that fundamentalist Islam is now taking hold in the Horn of Africa. Is this true and is it a threat to our country?

Also, the EPRDF has won with a majority in the places it has contested. Will this create a problem for the EPRDF in implementing its programs in areas it has not contested? In the elections, the EPRDF has met challenges in the towns. Why? Is it due to EPRDF [word indistinct], the strength of the opposition, or other reasons? This election was a new phenomenon in our country, what do you feel, as an individual, an Ethiopian national and as a member of the EPRDF?

There are some who say that the trial of the Dergue officials is slow and will take years if it continues like this and, as the saying goes, justice delayed is justice denied. How do you see this? What is the situation with bringing back Dergue officials who fled the country and bringing them to court? When these officials appear in court in the presence of international observers, will

this not create pressure? Is there any support for the extradition of these Dergue officials who have trampled the rights of Ethiopians underfoot and who are being given refuge by some countries?

How do you assess the achievements of the transitional government in the last four years? It is reported that 85 percent of the people had registered and 90 percent of these voted, so how do you see the voter turnout in comparison to other countries? Is it weak or strong? The EPRDF held the majority of seats in the transitional government and the EPRDF has won the elections and, according to the Constitution, the next government will be in power for the next five years. But the EPRDF violated the charter which said that the transitional period was for two and half years and extended it to four years. And there is fear that you may repeat the violation. What can you say about this?

[Begin Meles recording] Let us first deal with the questions asked so far and then we can continue. In the light of the recently held elections, as an individual, I had no fears at all about the results of the elections, because I believed that the EPRDF would win. However, my main concern was not whether the EPRDF wins or not, my main concern was whether the election would be conducted fairly and my second concern was voter turnout. [passage omitted] The elections were conducted to establish who could rule the country in the next five years. The result might not be different from what some people had predicted earlier. But the main issue is not what had been predicted earlier or what the results are now. The main issue is the introduction and implementation of a system where the people can decide on who is to administrate the country. This is a new phenomenon in the history of Ethiopia and it is a big change. Thousands of combatants have sacrificed their lives for this noble objective. [passage omitted]

According to what was said earlier, it was only the EPRDF who contested the elections. However, we tried our level best to ensure that the opposition forces took part in the elections. We had several rounds of talks with the opposition forces abroad in the presence of foreign mediators. Some of them said they were ready to take part in talks, but, in the end, they backed out. But the rest, right from the start, said they were not willing to take part in the elections. You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. The forum was open to all. Those who wanted to take part in the forum have done so, but you cannot force those who refuse to take part in the forum, and if you try to persuade them it will be undemocratic. Therefore, those who refused to take part in the process, maybe, they might change their minds and try again next time, so I cannot say much.

However, the recent elections were not contested by the EPRDF alone. There were independent candidates and they were strong contenders and in some areas they even won. [passage omitted] Besides, there were also political parties who contested the elections, and some were successful. Therefore, we cannot say that there was no opposition at all. The widely known opposition forces abroad have not contested the elections. The government tried its best. And the government cannot do anything when they refuse to take part in the process on their own volition and by their own decision.

Regarding the issue of the barring of the opposition forces. They can only be barred when they are involved in illegal activities. If there is anyone who wants to have double standards, that is, who pretends to be honest and legal when it suits him, and is involved in illegal activities when it suits him, then they will reach a stage where they have to choose.

Anyone who wants to participate legally, cannot be forbidden from doing so and the Constitution states this clearly. But anyone wanting to continue with illegal activities, then I think the tolerance we had during the transitional period might come to an end. [passage omitted]

Regarding the transition of power, the procedures for handing over power to the new government are clearly stated in the Constitution. First, elections for federal parliamentary seats should take place in all regions. Elections for the regional councils should also take place in all regions. After the conclusion of the federal and regional council elections, the two councils will then elect the head of state and the prime minister of the country. Then the new government can be formed. That is when the handing over of power can take place. With the delay and postponement of elections in some regions, we can assume that the process of handing over power can be delayed as well. Then I would say that, once elections have been carried out in all regions, the process can start immediately. The delay and postponement of elections in Regions Two, Five, and 13 have brought many problems. The first problem is that it has become an obstacle to the formation of the new government. It might also affect the morale of the people and the parties in those regions, now that all the preparations have been done. [passage omitted] However, the electoral board might have sufficient reason to postpone the elections in those areas. They may have their own reasons. They may have administrative and financial problems. However, as an individual, I am not that happy with their decisions. However, the reason for the delay was not insecurity problems in those regions. [passage omitted]

The EPRDF will have a majority in the next parliament. But, out of the nine regions in Ethiopia, five are under other organizations or parties. So, in practical terms, it is very difficult to say that, in the next five years, the country will be governed by one party. Federal government will be in the hands of the EPRDF which will also govern in areas it won, including Addis Ababa, but the rest of the country will not be under the EPRDF's administration in the next five years. [passage omitted]

Regarding the violation of the charter, I would say the charter has not been violated. First, the extension of the transitional period was clearly stipulated in the charter and, above all, the Council of Representatives was given full powers to interpret the charter. And the Council of Representatives used the power entrusted to it to extend the transitional period. So, with the legal aspects of the charter in mind, we cannot say that the charter was violated. [passage omitted]

Regarding the new government to be formed, in the next five years we [the EPRDF] will not have the power to change the Constitution. Second, the Constitution itself does not allow for the extension of the term as it is clearly stipulated in the Constitution. Even if we wanted to extend it we would not have the power to do so. We have no other option but to serve for the next five years and hand over power. There is also no reason to extend it. [passage omitted]

The other issue is the trial of the former officials of the Dergue regime. I cannot say that it has been delayed much. [passage omitted] It will be very difficult for me to predict how long it will take, but from what I have heard from some experts, some of them might get their verdicts by next year. We will see, but it is still very difficult to say that the trial will end by next year. Regarding the criminals who are abroad, I think I have mentioned this before: Wherever the criminals may be, the new government under the EPRDF leadership will leave no stone unturned to bring them to justice. Answers may vary from place to place; some protectors say that they will not hand them over unless we prove to them that we will not sentence them to death.

We do not find this a principled position. We cannot exclude capital punishment from our law. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Kenya

Burundi-Bound Arms Cargo Diverted to Mombasa
EA2805204495 *Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English*
28 May 95 p 2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Chinese vessel suspected to be loaded with arms and which has been denied entry

into both Mombasa and Dar es Salaam ports is expected to dock at the Mombasa port on Tuesday [30 May].

According to the Kenya Ports Authority shipping list, the vessel, the Shun Yi, whose 2,344 tons of cargo has been described as relief and general cargo, arrives at 1500.

The vessel was first detected late last month. The press reported that the vessel was carrying arms for the Burundi Army but had been refused entry in Dar es Salaam port, hence the bid to dock in Mombasa.

The Kenya Government said the vessel would not be allowed to discharge its cargo in Mombasa if it was carrying arms.

The vessel is owned by the Sino-Tanzanian Joint Company.

Government Expels Another Rwandan Diplomat

*EA2605160295 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
26 May 95 p 2*

[By Kurgat Marindany: "Rwandese Diplomat is Expelled"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kenya yesterday expelled another top Rwandan diplomat. Sources at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and in the Rwandan Embassy in Nairobi confirmed that the acting charge d'affaires, Mr. Igiraneza The'odomir, was on Wednesday [24 May] afternoon ordered to leave by 1700 yesterday. The permanent secretary in the president's office in charge of internal security, Mr. Wilfred Kimalat, could not deny or confirm the expulsion yesterday.

Mr. The'odomir is the second Rwandan envoy to be kicked out of Kenya in less than two months. His predecessor, Major Jacques Nziza, was given marching orders on 29 April and returned to Kigali.

On Wednesday, the Rwandese diplomat was summoned to the Foreign Ministry offices on Harambee Avenue, Nairobi, by Mr. Max Kahende. Sources said he was questioned and given less than 24 hours to leave, but would not reveal what Mr. The'odomir was asked about. A source at the embassy said Mr. The'odomir flew out of Kenya yesterday afternoon but could not give details.

On 2 May the acting charge d'affaires had accused the Kenya Government of "having a hidden agenda against Rwanda". He repeated allegations by his predecessor, Maj Nziza, that some of the top Hutu officials involved in the genocide in his country last year — in which more than 500,000, mainly Tutsis, were killed — were being sheltered in Nairobi.

The Kenya Government did not reply to his accusations, including a claim that he was "surprised at the way Kenya was behaving as if it was not an African state".

Those who committed had genocide [as published] in Rwanda, he said, were rich men and leading "a wonderful" life in Nairobi. He claimed that they were using money looted from Rwanda to buy the "press and some top men in government so that they could dance to their tune".

He said his country had not received an explanation — even after demanding — for the 19 April expulsion of Maj. Nziza. Mr. The'odomir said then that he was not afraid of expulsion, but that he was speaking his mind. "Even if you Kenyans send me back to my country, I will not regret. You Kenyans think that we Rwandese do not have homes," the diplomat said.

Yesterday the staff at the Rwandan Embassy said they were worried because they did not know what step the Kenya Government may take. One said: "We have been left with a skeleton staff and only one senior officer."

U.S., UK Embassies Deny KKK Investment Links

*EA2705153295 Nairobi EAST AFRICAN STANDARD
in English 27 May 95 p 1,2*

["USA, UK Warn on Wild Claims" by Musa Radoli and Humphrey Malalo]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Further British and American investment in Kenya could be seriously undermined by wild claims that US and British investors were linked to the racist Ku Klux Klan.

Sounding the warning yesterday, the British High Commission and American Embassy angrily dismissed as "unfounded" and "unjustified" allegations printed by the "KENYA TIMES" purporting to link US and UK investors in Kenya to the KKK. "Unjustified attacks of this kind do not make it any easier for the British business community to invest or do business here, and may well act as a deterrent to future investment in Kenya," warned acting high commissioner, Rod A. Pullen.

American Charge d'Affaires Timberlake Foster slammed the report as "completely false". "Such baseless attacks undermine business confidence in Kenya and deter further investment," the American Embassy statement warned.

The Kanu-owned publication claimed yesterday [26 May] that members of the British and American business associations in Kenya had met Ku Klux Klan members at an allegedly secret luncheon at a Nairobi hotel.

The report was judged by media analysts to be part of a propaganda onslaught now in motion as a multi-pronged

response to former Kenya wildlife service director Dr Richard Leakey's dramatic entry into Kenyan opposition politics three weeks ago. The newspaper claimed Leakey and the business associations' members lunched with KKK representatives ostensibly because Leakey and other leaders of the proposed new political party had approached the KKK for financial support.

But Mr Pullen pointed out that the Thursday [25 May] luncheon had been arranged many months ago "and had no connection with recent political events in the country". He told KT [KENYA TIMES]: "I should be grateful if you publish this letter with an apology and retraction of your allegations in the next edition of your paper, giving the same prominence the original story received."

He explained that the British Business Association was an organization of senior British businessmen and British company executives based in Kenya. He said association members meet every month with different guest speakers, and once a year meet their American counterparts. Dr Leakey was the prearranged guest speaker at yesterday's luncheon, Mr Pullen said.

The American Embassy said there was no such meeting as described by the report and there was no connection between members of the British and American Business Associations and the Ku Klux Klan. Mr Timberlake said membership of the ABA [American Business Association] consists of American businessmen and executives representing American companies doing business in Kenya.

The organizations and firms represented are responsible for considerable investment in Kenya which contribute to the country's economic wellbeing, he said.

UNICEF Loses \$10 Million to Fraud, Mismanagement

EA2605193495 *Nairobi KNA in English*
1516 GMT 26 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 26 May (KNA/PANA) — The UN Children's Fund, UNICEF, says the loss of about 10 million U.S. dollars at its office in Kenya was a "serious blow" to its operations. UNICEF's executive director Carol Bellamy said here yesterday that the loss occurred through fraud and mismanagement of resources at its office in Nairobi between 1993 and 1994. She was speaking here at a conference on the outcome of an internal audit ordered into the transactions of the office earlier this year.

Eight officials have been fired and another 15 charged over the alleged fraud.

Bellamy, who assumed duty at the UN agency on 1 May, warned that "decisive action" would be taken against all offenders. "Such behaviour is entirely unacceptable," she said, and reiterated her plan to strengthen management and accountability in every area of UNICEF's work.

The internal audit report showed that one million U.S. dollars was lost to "personal fraud by staff members," while between eight and nine million dollars was lost to "gross mismanagement".

Other findings include "gross violation of UNICEF rules and regulations, lack of operational, financial and administrative controls and widespread fraud and wastage through gross mismanagement".

The report said the environment of the indicted office was "corrupt and lacking in staff integrity". It also alleged "biased recruitment and collusion between staff and banks, suppliers and nongovernmental organizations."

The auditors recommended the establishment of a clear policy of accountability at UNICEF. They also urged the organization to develop a system that makes managers accountable for internal controls, to systematically perform necessary verification on prospective employees, and modify the financial system to prevent tampering.

The UNICEF Kenyan office, with about 300 permanent and temporary staff, recorded total expenditure of 37 million U.S. dollars in the 1993-94 period.

Somalia

Port Administration Denies Port Closed

EA2605103395 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali*
1700 GMT 25 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A joint committee charged with the administration of ports and airports in Mogadishu and its environs has issued a statement regarding Mogadishu Port. The statement is addressed to members of the committee from the northern part of Mogadishu, the managing director of the Somali Ports Corporation, and the director of Mogadishu Port.

The statement, also copied to political leaders, says that the committee is not aware of the port's closure or the collapse of the agreement [word indistinct] regarding Mogadishu Port. The committee says that it does not know about an agreement between political leaders which applies only to the port of Mogadishu, and that there is no violation of point six of the agreement, as claimed by the north of Mogadishu.

The committee adds that the agreement between the leaders covered the Mogadishu International Port, the old port, all coastal sites serving as ports, such as Lido, al-Ma'an, and Jesira, the Mogadishu International Airport, and (Keysane) Airport. The joint committee also said in the statement that members of the committee from the north have refused to allow the deployment of a joint force and representatives of the committee to these centers. The agreement also stipulated that the Mogadishu International Airport should be reopened, but the north has so far been opposed to this.

The committee says that it was agreed that after the port is opened a joint force should be deployed there to maintain security, but the north has refused to send their militia, despite the committee's offer to provide them with transport, rations, equipment, and other things required for the deployment of northern militia.

In light of this, the committee, therefore, does not see that the agreement between the leaders has collapsed.

On the Somali National Alliance [SNA] military issue, the committee says that with the opening of the port, bandits and armed thieves appeared and scaled the port walls. After the police failed to capture or expel these people from the port, a request was made for an armed militia group to enter the port in order to deal with armed intruders.

With the committee's consent, a 32-man police force was deployed in the port where they performed a commendable task. Later it was agreed to increase this number to 100 to effectively maintain security, and seal off routes used by bandits to enter the port.

The committee says claims that there is a militia force in the port are wrong as these people are only civilian police there to serve the above-mentioned purpose. Technicals rarely enter the port. They only enter it when heavily armed bandits come to loot the port. Claims that SNA technicals entered the port are untrue.

Allegations that vehicles are being hijacked in the port are not true as there was only one vehicle that was stolen on the day the port was opened, and this cannot be sufficient reason to break down the agreement between the political leaders. The committee has recently formed a peace [word indistinct] in order to offset the needs of the security force at the port.

We would like to inform members of the committee from the north that the port is there to serve all Somali people, and no group can close it when it wants to. The members of the committee from the north have no power to close the port. The committee informs the Somali people and the world that Mogadishu Port is open and operating, and that it has confidence in its

security. The committee says the port will remain that way, God willing.

The signatories of the statement are: Hassan Abdi Shidow, Shire Qasim Weheliye, 'Abd-al-Nur Ahmed Matan, Sharif Osman Ali, Mohamed Jama Sura, Abdullei Hassan Barise, and Yusuf Ahmed Botan.

Mogadishu Port Reportedly Shelled

*EA2605192095 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali
1700 GMT 26 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Mohamed Jama Sura, chairman of the committee charged with the security of Mogadishu Port, who is also member of the committee charged with administering the port, said today that the port was shelled last night. Speaking to reporters, Mr. Mohamed Jama Sura said that (?artillery) rounds were fired at the port from northern Mogadishu, and that the shelling, though sporadic, lasted for two hours. He said the shelling did not cause any casualties or damage to property.

The chairman said the security force at the port did not return the fire in order to avert a confrontation and civilian casualties. He went on to say that port operations were proceeding smoothly and that a minority group with vested interests could not go against the general interests of the greater Somali society.

In conclusion, Mohamed Jama Sura commended traders and transporters for maintaining confidence and opposing the terrorist act, urging them to redouble their efforts. He wished the Somali people unity, peace, equality, and progress.

Factions Issue Declaration To Halt Port Dispute

EA2905194195 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 29 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A joint negotiating committee held an emergency meeting at Hotel Kah in Mogadishu today to discuss the issue of the port and the current peace situation in Mogadishu, and issued a five-point declaration:

1. After consultations with the leaders of the two sides [Mohamed Farah Aidid and Ali Mahdi Mohamed], the committee is calling for an end to the shelling of the Mogadishu seafront and inflammatory statements impeding port operations and peace in the capital;
2. Looting of vehicles should be stopped and stolen vehicles should be returned to their rightful owners. The committees of cars [as heard], traders, and elders have been charged to implement this point;

3. The committee charged with the implementation of the 20 February 1995 agreement signed by the two sides should immediately start work to remove technicals, collect arms, and reopen roads and major markets in Mogadishu;
4. Neighborhood leaders and the public should get involved in the implementation of the peace agreement; and
5. Administrative shortcomings at the port should be rectified immediately.

OAU Delegation Arrives for Talks With Factions

Ali Mahdi Receives OAU Delegation

EA2805162095 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 27 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic and chairman of the Somali Salvation Alliance, SSA, today at his office received an OAU delegation led by Bechir Ben Aissa, Tunisian ambassador to Ethiopia.

The seven-member OAU delegation includes (Wako Ubo Bale), the head of the OAU finance department; (Abowa Kolimen), head of the OAU's agency dealing with the investigation and prevention of conflicts; Dr. M. S. Maburanga, deputy OAU secretary general on political affairs; Dr. (Takeda), Ethiopian deputy foreign minister; Mr. (Fayala), Tunisian minister of state for African affairs; and Ambassador Lesane Yohanes, Meles Zenawi's special envoy to Somalia.

The president and the delegation discussed the overall situation in the country, particularly after the pull-out of UN troops, the latest peace developments, and the administration of the ports and airports. They also discussed calls for a national reconciliation conference with the assistance of OAU member states.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed made it clear that the current absence of war was made possible through the efforts of politicians and the general public. He told the delegation that, during its stay in Somalia, UN Operation in Somalia was not aware of developments because UN troops were confined to their bases. The president said the SSA and SNA [Somali National Alliance] had agreed to establish a joint committee to manage ports and airports, but unfortunately the SNA side had broken the agreement, resulting in the temporary closure of the main port.

On the holding of a national conference, the president said the delegation could find answers in his note presented to the delegation on the issue of participants and organizers of the conference. He said he had no

problem with the OAU organizing the conference, but said he would like it to be held in Somalia within 45 to 60 days. Members of the delegation briefed the president on the purpose of their visit to Somalia, which they said was to show the Somali people that they would like to find a solution to Somali issues and to find out how the president personally wanted Somali problems to be resolved. [passage omitted]

Aidid Briefs Delegation

EA2805203395 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 28 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The chairmen of the organizations currently attending a national reconciliation conference in Mogadishu met a delegation of the OAU today in Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid's house.

Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance and United Somali Congress, briefed the delegation on the general situation in Somalia, particularly the peace process and past developments. The chairman referred to the various peace and reconciliation conferences that were held within and outside the country. [passage omitted]

Aidid also briefed the OAU delegation on the ongoing national reconciliation conference in Mogadishu, which, he said, was aimed at achieving reconciliation. He said a national reconciliation conference could now be held in Mogadishu following the pull-out of foreign troops as was indicated by the smooth operations at Mogadishu international seaport which was being administered by a joint committee and the security forces. He said plans were also under way to reopen Mogadishu Airport.

He said the successes achieved since UNOSOM's [UN Operation in Somalia] withdrawal were clear evidence that Somalis could sort out their affairs provided there was no external interference. [passage omitted]

The head of the delegation, Bechir Ben Aissa, the Tunisian minister for foreign affairs [title as heard] expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded him and his delegation. He said the Somalis should be left alone to determine their future. [passage omitted]

During the conclusion of the talks, Aidid made a brief speech in which he thanked the delegation for its goodwill and pledged that he would continue striving for the formation of a Somali national government which would serve the people's needs and rebuild the country.

Tanzania**Rwandan Refugees Given 10 Days To Surrender Arms***EA2605191295 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1600 GMT 26 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The government has called on all refugees who entered Tanzania with arms to surrender them to the government security organs within the next 10 days, with effect from today. The call was made today by the minister of home affairs, the Honorable Ernest Nyanda, during a graduation ceremony of prison warders who completed their training course at the Prisons' Training College at Ukonga, Dar es Salaam.

Minister Nyanda said the government had reached this decision in response to increased acts of lawlessness being perpetrated by Rwandan refugees in Karagwe and Ngara refugee camps in northwestern Tanzania. Nyanda further said armed refugees had been involved in stealing citizens property, attacking citizens, and killing wildlife in the country, acts which the Government of Tanzania would no longer tolerate.

He went on to say that the government would carry out a thorough search after the end of the 10-day ultimatum with effect from today with a view to arresting those found with arms. Anyone found with arms would be prosecuted in a court of law and eventually repatriated. He added that the government was prepared to break international charters on refugees rather than allow the security of its citizens to be compromised.

South African President Nelson Mandela Visits**Arrives in Dar es Salaam***MB2905101495 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0949 GMT 29 May 95*

[By Enrico Kemp]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dar es Salaam May 29 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela received a hero's welcome when he arrived in Tanzania for a three-day state visit on Monday [29 May]. Dar es Salaam came to a standstill as crowds lined the 20km route from the airport to the city centre. Employers allowed a two-hour work break to enable their employees to welcome the South African leader, who received a similar reception when he last visited Tanzania in 1992.

Although largely symbolic, Mr Mandela's visit is regarded as a tribute to Tanzania's leading role in the South African liberation struggle.

Mr Mandela, who arrived soon after 10AM, was met by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, senior ministers and defence chiefs.

The South African delegation, among them Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Aziz Pahad and Mr Mandela's daughter Zenani, were greeted with a 21-gun salute and a guard of honour. A Tanzanian Army band played South Africa's twin anthems and the Tanzanian anthem Mungu Ibariki Tanzania (God bless Tanzania). After inspecting the red-uniformed infantry unit which formed the guard of honour, Mr Mandela and Mr Mwinyi were treated to a performance by traditional dancers and a marimba band.

The two leaders will have informal discussions at State House before lunch and begin official talks on Monday afternoon. The South African delegation will attend a state banquet on Monday night.

Mwinyi Speech Welcomes Mandela*EA2905210795 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1700 GMT 29 May 95*

[Speech by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi in honor of visiting South African President Nelson Mandela in Dar es Salaam on 29 May — recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Your Excellency, Comrade Nelson Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa; distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen: (?This) is a privilege for me to welcome you, Comrade President, to Tanzania. I am extremely pleased that it was possible for you to accept my invitation to come to Tanzania despite important and [word indistinct] tasks facing you in South Africa. [passage omitted]

The warm reception that people of Dar es Salaam gave you in 1990 and this morning is a clear testimony of what we feel (?of you). We are truly proud of you and we are glad to have you in our midst. On behalf of the government and people of Tanzania as well as on my own behalf I say: Karibu sana Tanzania [you are most welcome to Tanzania]. [applause] [passage omitted]

The emergence of a new South Africa has indeed helped to quicken the pace of restoration of peace and security in the entire southern African region. You have introduced to the African continent the concept of the government of national unity, a concept that has now provided us with a framework of solving even Africa's longest conflicts. We urge South Africa to continue sharing its experience with the rest of the continent in pursuit of peace and reconciliation.

The time has come for Africa to cease being synonymous to conflict. We should not enter the 21st century with this unfortunate (?image). [passage omitted]

Comrade President, the success of the reconstruction and development program is not of interest to South

Africa alone. It is also of interest to the rest of us in the Southern African Development Community, SADC. We have always cherished the hope that the accession of the new South Africa to the SADC treaty would inject new blood, a new friend, and new knowledge in our joint endeavor to create a (?functioning) development community in our region in the shortest possible time. We also know that the success of the reconstruction and development program in South Africa will create the possibility of your government being even more active in SADC. We, likewise, commend you for the critical role you played in the first one year in the resolution of internal conflict situation in Lesotho, Angola, and Mozambique.

As members of SADC, our (?two) countries share the common desire for economic growth and mutually beneficial development in our region. But this desire can only be realized when there is peace and security. Only then can we focus our attention on the burning issues of poverty reduction and socioeconomic development. [passage omitted]

Comrade President, at the bilateral level, your visit gives us a rare opportunity to reaffirm the historical and cultural bonds between our people. The seeds of friendship and cooperation which were planted during the anti-apartheid struggle are now giving forth their fruits in relations between Tanzania and the new democratic South Africa. [passage omitted]

Already, a number of major South African companies such as (Didias), Standard Bank, South African Airways, (Excom), South African Breweries, and (Protey) are active in sectors such as mining, banking, air transport, energy, breweries, and tourism development. The potentials for greater cooperation in these and other sectors is enormous and I am pleased that consultations are already under way to create a practical framework for the cooperation between our executive government institutions, as well as between the private sector enterprises.

What remains for our two governments is to create an enabling and conducive environment, including the [word indistinct] political support for this cooperation to grow to full potential. [passage omitted]

Comrade President, immediately upon becoming independent, Tanzania became instrumental in isolating apartheid South Africa from the international community beginning with the Commonwealth and subsequently United Nations, but today we want to develop the best of all round cooperation between our two countries and (?our) two people for mutual benefit.

I wish to assure you, Mr. President, that Tanzania will leave no stone unturned in the pursuit of that goal. Tanzania will also seek to work closely with South Africa in our common desire to facilitate and consolidate peace and security in our subcontinent and the African continent as a whole. [passage omitted] I now ask you present here to join me in a toast to the continued good health of the living legend, His Excellency President Nelson Mandela of South Africa.

Mandela Addresses Business Leaders

*MB3005114595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1017 GMT 30 May 95*

[Report by Enrico Kemp]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dar es Salaam May 30 SAPA — Policies which promoted sustained economic growth and development were of critical importance in southern Africa, President Nelson Mandela said in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday [30 May].

Addressing a luncheon hosted by the Tanzanian Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture he said the countries of the sub-continent had to foster sound relations to ensure greater market access and infrastructural integration.

"Our region needs mutually-beneficial trade and business relations, most importantly investment and joint ventures which should also advance the sharing of technological expertise."

Mr Mandela, who is on a three-day state visit to Tanzania, earlier met the leaders of 13 political parties who are contesting multiparty elections scheduled for October. He urged them to set aside their differences and cooperate in the interests of the country.

On Tuesday morning Mr Mandela received a courtesy call from former President Julius Nyerere and was presented with a bronze plaque by diplomats from five former Frontline states.

The South African leader told the business luncheon there was great potential for further development in the political sphere, in trade and industry, educational and cultural exchanges and agricultural cooperation. He welcomed recent joint ventures and cooperation agreements involving South African and Tanzanian companies in sectors such as air transport, energy, brewing and construction.

Mr Mandela said joint ventures which focused on human resources development and technology transfer could help address the huge trade imbalance between the two countries.

South Africa, which has been allocated the finance and investment portfolio within the Southern African Development Community [SADC], will host the@?s "investment opportunities in southern Africa."

Mandela Blames Buthelezi for Natal

*MB3005061795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0609 GMT 30 May 95*

[Report by Enrico Kemp]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dar es Salaam May 30 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday [30 May] blamed Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi for the ongoing conflict in KwaZulu/Natal.

Speaking to South African journalists at a breakfast meeting on the second day of his state visit to Tanzania, the President said: "My assessment of this situation is that the problem really does not lie with the IFP, but with the leader of the IFP."

Mr Mandela dashed speculation that he would meet chief Buthelezi on his return from Tanzania. He said the dispute between the African National Congress and the IFP over international mediation was being dealt with in ongoing talks between senior party officials.

Mr Mandela also praised Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini for his calls for peace at a weekend rally at Ezikhawini in KwaZulu/Natal, regarded as an IFP stronghold.

Mandela Tributes Anti-Apartheid Support

*MB3005075995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0730 GMT 30 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dar es Salaam May 30 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday [30 May] paid tribute to Tanzania for its support in South Africa's struggle against apartheid, and said the two countries were now partners in a mission to eliminate poverty.

Speaking at a rally in Dar es Salaam on the second day of a state visit, he said Tanzania became the home of liberation movements because it recognised the goal of liberation as a right for which it was prepared to sacrifice. "For this support and for the example of selflessness which you set us, the people of South Africa thank you from the bottom of our hearts," he said. "Our liberation would have been unthinkable without the sacrifices of the Tanzanian people."

Mr Mandela said if Africa was to ward off the threat of failure it would have to pursue unity with even greater vigour than before.

When the Organisation of African Unity's liberation committee met for the last time in Arusha last year, a special plea was made for a new drive to promote African unity. "We must carry out this decision," he said.

South Africa's acceptance as a full member of the OAU, the South African Development Community, and the Non-Aligned Movement allowed it to play a full and active role in Africa.

South Africa had a limited capacity, but it would, as far as possible, assist in efforts to make the region and continent a better place. He said fellow Africans felt a particular anguish at the horrifying events which the world had witnessed in Rwanda, Somalia, Burundi, Liberia and Sudan. "We are confident that these problems will be resolved speedily, so that Africans everywhere can get down to the serious business of development."

Uganda

Museveni Stresses Need To Uphold Democracy

*EA2605204895 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 0700 GMT 26 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has called upon the people of Uganda to cherish the culture of democratic practice which is being championed by the National Resistance Movement [NRM]. The president was yesterday addressing a public rally at Kituto subcounty headquarters, Mawokota County in Mpigi District.

Mr. Museveni, when enumerating the achievements the NRM administration has delivered to the people of Uganda, observed that in the past democracy has been denied to Ugandans, but, since the NRM assumed state power, democracy has been nurtured and promoted. He explained further that this achievement has witnessed a culture of deciding political issues through elections on the basis of one-man-one-vote by secret ballot and exemplified by RC [Resistance Council], NRC [National Resistance Council], and CA [Constituent Assembly] elections.

President Museveni told the people that the NRM administration has strengthened the rule of law in the country, adding that this should be clear to all. At the same time he welcomed because there is nobody above the law in the country. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

New Pro-Amin Rebel Group Reportedly Established
EA3005101995 Nairobi EAST AFRICAN STANDARD
in English 30 May 95 p 13

[Article by Fred Ojiambo: "Ex-Amin Man To Head New Rebel Grouping"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A new rebel group has been formed in Uganda's West Nile region to fight the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government.

West Nile Bank Front (WNBF) is under the leadership of Colonel Juma Oris, a former minister in deposed Idi Amin's government.

The "NEW VISION" [Ugandan daily], quoting Colonel Kahinda Otafire, minister of state for security, said the group fronting for the return of the dictator living in Saudi Arabia has training camps at Morobo in Sudan.

IFP Draws Up 'Secret' Plan for Secession*MB2605152595 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1500 GMT 26 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Our political staff report that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has drawn up a secret 20-point plan which might eventually lead to the secession of KwaZulu/Natal. The document outlines a sequence of steps to ensure a large degree of autonomy in the province.

The first of these is the IFP's withdrawal from the Inter-governmental Forum, consisting of cabinet ministers and MECs [members of the Executive Council], which has already happened. Other steps include the establishment of a provincial security force, the licensing and regulation of all media in the region, and exclusive control over the region's civil service. The plan also provides for a gambling law, so that the province can raise its own revenue.

Sources close to President Mandela have expressed grave concern about the document and say it might harden attitudes in negotiations. IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi has confirmed that the document was authored by the IFP. The document sets June 15th as the deadline for the completion of the strategy.

Further on IFP 20-Point Proposal*MB2605180295 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1751 GMT 26 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town May 26 SAPA — An Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] strategy document's proposal to set-up a KwaZulu/Natal security force of self protection unit [SPU] members is believed to have provoked President Nelson Mandela's threat to withdraw central government funding from the province, top ANC sources said.

The document in the possession of SAPA outlined several strategies to achieve provincial autonomy, including providing SPU members with alternatives to integration into the SA [South African] National Defence Force and Police Services. The protection units would be used to protect people, property and secure schools.

"Just thinking about two individuals for each schools, this would be equal to several thousand armed protection agents under the direct and exclusive control of the province."

IFP constitutional adviser Dr Mario Ambrosini, and spokesman for safety and security Senator Philip Powell, have already delivered draft legislation to KwaZulu/Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose, taking advantage of a constitutional provision for provinces to form their own "armed forces".

The IFP also proposes to develop the capability of moving budgetary allocations among chapters of the provincial budget so as to create an RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] fund which would be supplemented by revenue from gambling and lotteries. The fund would be under the direct control of Dr Mdlalose through specially nominated director.

Steps suggested to achieve provincial autonomy before June 15 include the withdrawal from the Inter-Governmental Forum and declaring the province the "Kingdom of KwaZulu" with the former KwaZulu government's emblems and flag.

DP [Democratic Party] MPL [member of the Provincial Legislature] Wessel Nel has condemned Dr Mdlalose's boycott of the interprovincial government forums which, he claims, has come about because of pressure from "non-provincial political 'muscle'."

It is contradictory to the IFP's professed support for federalism, he says in a statement on Friday.

"On the one hand federalism is precisely intended to give autonomy to province which the IFP chooses to violate, but on the other hand it is also about constructive co-operation between provinces of the federation and central government.

"The IFP's behaviour in this instance is unforgivable. Their spoiling tactics are doing serious damage to the administration and economy of KwaZulu/Natal," Mr Nel says.

De Klerk Says IFP Secession Plan 'Strange'*MB2605201295 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 26 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Deputy President F.W. de Klerk says he finds the report on the IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] secret plan strange, since Dr. Buthelezi and other IFP members had repeatedly said that they were opposed to secession. Mr. De Klerk said he was not in favor of any attempts by a region to separate itself from the rest of South Africa.

NP: Plan 'Undermines' Political Cooperation*MB2705144995 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0846 GMT 27 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg May 27 SAPA — The Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] secret 20-point plan to break away from the central government was extreme and undermined political cooperation, the National Party [NP] said in a statement on Saturday.

"The secret 20-point plan of the IFP...has no moral or legal justification when the constitutional doors at

national and provincial levels are open," the statement read.

Under the plan the IFP would withdraw from the intergovernmental forum and change KwaZulu/Natal's name to the Kingdom of KwaZulu.

The IFP would also enact legislation claiming control of water, gambling and commerce, establish a provincial RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] fund and set up its own self defence units.

The National Party blamed the African National Congress for not dealing with the issue of international mediation.

Buthelezi Urges Supporters To 'Resist' Government

*MB2705164595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1607 GMT 27 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Epangeni May 27 SAPA — Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Saturday [27 May] urged supporters to reject violence and intimidation to reach political goals, but also told them to "rise and resist" central government.

Speaking at a voter registration rally in Epangeni on the Natal north coast, the home affairs minister said IFP supporters should register for the November local government elections as "registration did not necessarily mean voting".

"The more people we register the greater will be our chances of diminishing the small influence that the African National Congress still exercise in this region."

Mr Buthelezi also reacted to President Nelson Mandela's repeated threats to cut funding to KwaZulu/Natal in order to curb violence.

The threats had been accompanied by "a well-planned strategy to raise the level of violence and intimidation" in the province, he said, mentioning the renewed spate of violence after Mr Mandela's visit to the province last weekend.

The Human Rights Committee in this week said 171 people had died in KwaZulu/Natal during the preceding month.

Referring to international mediation on the role of the Zulu Kingdom and its king, Goodwill Zwelithini, as well as traditional leaders, Mr Buthelezi said the ANC had offered "predictable useless constitutional negotiations...which in their mind would replace international mediation".

But the IFP would resist, what it called, government attempts to reduce provincial autonomy.

A recent agreement between government and traditional leaders that they be paid from central government funds would "transform traditional leaders into mere ceremonial figures without the power to administer their communities or to exercise their role in tribal courts and traditional jurisdiction".

He claimed the traditional leaders, who met President Mandela and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer on Monday, were not representative of the House of Traditional Leaders of which he was chairman.

The House of Traditional Leaders two weeks ago submitted their rejection of this proposal to the Constitutional Assembly, he added.

Prince Israel Mcwayizeni and Prince Sifiso Zulu, who attended the meeting on behalf of the Zulu king, were not representative of the Zulu nation.

"Even the king can only speak for us after consulting us," Mr Buthelezi said.

The bill enabling government to pay traditional leaders is expected to be presented at the next cabinet meeting before being tabled in Parliament.

Buthelezi Clarifies Rally Statement

*MB2705190795 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 27 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has urged his supporters to reject violence and intimidation to reach their political goals, but he's also told them to rise and resist central government. He was speaking at a voter registration rally at Empangeni on the Natal north coast.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] They are deliberately twisting what I say. When I say that we shall rise and resist, we shall do so by overcoming the arrogance of power with passive resistance, and — if need be — with civil, peaceful, and disciplined disobedience in the democratic tradition of Mahatma Gandhi. [end recording]

Dr. Buthelezi did call on IFP supporters to register for the November local government elections, but he said that didn't necessarily mean voting, and he used the media opportunity to make it clear — as he's done so often before — that nothing short of international mediation will appease the Zulu party.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] The ANC's now trying to offer us a long string of predictably useless constitutional negotiations and meetings which, in their mind, could replace international mediation. Once again, they are playing the old strategy of stringing us along. [end recording]

ANC Says IFP Plan May Jeopardise Negotiations*MB2805161995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1553 GMT 28 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg May 28 SAPA — The Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] 20-point plan to pull away from the central government might have jeopardised its chances for successful constitutional negotiations, ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said on Sunday.

"The government of national unity must act now and firmly put a stop to this dangerous design," he said in a statement.

Revealed on Friday, the IFP plan calls for:

- changing KwaZulu/Natal's name to the Kingdom of KwaZulu
- seizing control of gambling, water, commerce and forestry affairs
- keeping old flags and symbols
- establishing a provincial RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] fund
- creating a KwaZulu/Natal self-defence force.

Mr Mamoepa said the proposals would give the Zulu stronghold extraordinary powers. The plan also violated the use of central RDP funds, he said.

It was ironic the IFP had developed this plan in the midst of breaking a deadlock with the ANC on constitutional issues, but the ANC would continue to discuss the IFP's constitutional proposals.

Provincial funding cuts would be used only as a last resort.

IFP: Plan 'Only for Discussion'*MB2805201095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2000 GMT 28 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg May 28 SAPA — A detailed plan to give KwaZulu/Natal more provincial power was constitutional and only for discussion purposes, Dr Siphos Mzimela of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] said on Sunday [28 May].

The 20-point plan was revealed on Friday. Some of the points it proposed were a name change for KwaZulu/Natal, and provincial power over defence forces, gambling, the media, forestry and commerce.

Mr Mzimela said the document was not evidence of the IFP's wish to secede and it was only one of many plans to be discussed. He denied the document proposed a takeover of the military, schools and other areas,

and said it instead advanced the idea that the province should exercise control of public media and trade and commerce — powers granted in Schedule 6 of the Constitution.

"There is nothing in the document that the IFP or any province should be ashamed of," Mr Mzimela said in a statement on Sunday. "The IFP has no other choice than to strengthen the resolve to defend the freedom for which so many South Africans died."

ANC-IFP Agree To Exchange Constitutional Proposals*MB2905172995 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network
in English 1600 GMT 29 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC is to hand over its constitutional proposals to the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] tomorrow, following an agreement between the two parties to formally exchange documents. The exercise was agreed to after a three-hour exploratory talk aimed at setting an agenda and venue for meetings to seek consensus on provincial powers.

IFP chief negotiator Siphos Mzimela said after the meeting that it had become clear during the talks that there was misunderstanding of the parties' respective constitutional proposals. The agreement was concluded in spite of heated exchanges over the weekend following a media leak of the IFP's strategy document.

And in a new development, the IFP has claimed that the row over its 20-point plan on powers for KwaZulu is part of a campaign to smear the IFP and legitimize some of the ANC's unconstitutional threats. The plan proposes that the province develop its own provincial security and protection forces as well as changing its name. It also contains proposals on provincial powers over commerce, gambling, forestry, and the media. Dr. Mzimela denied that the plan was part of an overall plan for KwaZulu/Natal's secession.

He emphasized that the document was for discussion only and that it and other documents were to be considered by the provincial legislature in drawing up the province's constitution. Dr. Mzimela said Premier Frank Mdlalose's decision to withdraw from the Intergovernmental Forum had been taken at a national council meeting two weeks ago and was not related to a proposal in the document for the immediate withdrawal from the forum.

South African Press Review for 26 May*MB2605125095*

[FBIS Editorial Report]

SOWETAN

Concern at Reported Police Criminal Activity — Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 26 May in a page 16 editorial is alarmed by the figures given in Parliament by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, showing the incidence of criminal activity in the ranks of the police. According to Mufamadi "almost 2,000 members of the service have been charged over the last six months." Mufamadi is urged to "act firmly and openly against those whose actions bring the image of the police into disrepute. On it depends the success or failure of society's campaign against crime."

Leadership 'Drag Its Feet' Over KwaZulu/Natal — A second editorial on the same page notes that the "problems of KwaZulu/Natal are like an albatross around our necks." It is "totally unacceptable for the leadership to drag its feet. Our people are dying. The sooner a settlement is made between the IFP and the ANC, who are the two chief contenders, the better."

MAIL & GUARDIAN

Country Lacks 'Coherent' Foreign Policy — "South Africa is squandering the position of moral leadership and international influence it gained from the relatively peaceful negotiated transition to majority rule," declares a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 26 May-1 June. The paper asks whether President Nelson Mandela's recognition and praise of the representative of the "abhorrent" Indonesian Government was because of its "financial generosity." Mandela has "wisely" chosen to limit his international role to "avoid premature embroilment" in conflicts. But "no coherent policy has replaced this — except for the kind of opportunism represented by our bankrupt attitudes to such governments as those in power in Indonesia, Nigeria, Kenya, and Libya." MAIL & GUARDIAN concludes: "We have no coherent foreign policy; we have no firm attitude to human rights abuses in other countries; instead we have an ad hoc series of responses to world events based on Mandela's prestige, his reluctance to become too involved in international affairs, and his party's need for cash."

NEW NATION

Apartheid, Democracy Difference — Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 26 May-2 June in a page 9 editorial finds it "disconcerting" that "we have yet to resolve the debate on whether apartheid was right or wrong." To claim there is no difference between the war against racism and the war to defend apartheid "is akin to finding similarities in opposites. Worse still, it calls into question De Klerk's sincerity when he condemned apartheid as wrong." NEW NATION

believes apartheid and democracy "simply cannot be weighed up on the same scale," and therefore, the struggles for and against apartheid must "be judged differently."

BUSINESS DAY

Disposal of Moss gas Welcome — Hints that government is seeking to rid itself of the Mossel Bay Gas Project, Moss gas, "white elephant" are "encouraging" says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 May. "What cannot be countenanced are artificial incentives to keep the plant operating." Moss gas is "a relic of apartheid's autarky" and there should "be no objection to sunk costs being written off if this means government is freed of any obligation to provide further funding for the venture."

BEELD

Amnesty Cut-Off Date Needs Debate — "The proposed Truth Commission remains a controversial and emotional issue," states an editorial on page 8 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 19 May. "Among those who exceeded the limits while 'defending apartheid', there exists the fear that their sins are now catching up with them. And among many who suffered under apartheid there is the temptation to use the commission for revenge." It is therefore "refreshing that President Nelson Mandela indicated clearly in the National Assembly how much he wants reconciliation. He approaches the issue holistically, while other parties put their own interests first." "The 3 December cut-off date which has already been set detrimentally influences all those who right up to election date — and even after the election — continued with their unholy deeds." But "stubbornly sticking to this cut-off date, the government is creating opportunities for renewed unrest while calm has still not returned to the country." What is needed, argues BEELD, is "a strong message of reconciliation, which would seem to be the one remaining way of bringing down the violence in the country."

South African Press Review for 28 May

MB2805174795

[FBIS Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Constitution Adequate To Protect Groups — The Volkstaat Council's proposals for an Afrikaner homeland "appear a well-intentioned and thoughtfully argued attempt at carving niches of Afrikaner self-governance," says a page-22 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 22 May, but "it fails, ultimately, in that it establishes language as the underpinning of a

constitutional sub-order set within a multicultural society. It is in its intent exclusive of other language groups and thus discriminatory." According to the editorial, the Volkstaat Council would be better off relying on the Constitution, "which protects all South Africans from discrimination," to preserve Afrikaner interests and not "on the shifting sands of a patchwork of semi-Afrikaner statelets." Instead of being a political council, the Volkstaat Council "might consider becoming a cultural council free of political pretensions. Indeed, there may be grounds for establishing other such councils." These cultural councils "could add a new dimension to South African civil society, strengthening rather than weakening a common nationalism, providing a repository of cultural values and becoming an institutional protector of language and cultural rights within the terms of the constitution."

Implications of U.S. Foreign Aid Debate — On the same page of the SUNDAY TIMES, columnist Simon Barber examines the implications for South Africa of the Republicans' proposals to the American Overseas Interests Act. Barber says the conditions the bill would impose on countries that receive U.S. foreign aid present the greatest concern. "Under the terms of the Bill, let Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] sell a single round of ammunition to Iran and there, in theory, goes this year's \$166- million. Assistance to, even 'non-market trade' with, Cuba could have the same penalty." Barber concludes: "It would be better to be in a position where the outcome of the U.S.'s political fights will be immaterial. Washington is in the midst of trying to find itself. Best not to become dependent on it in any way at least until it reaches some kind of conclusion."

RAPPORT

Volkstaat Council Report Praised — The Volkstaat Council's report on an Afrikaner homeland, which was submitted to President Nelson Mandela this week, should be met with optimism, states a page-20 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 28 May. "The Volkstaat Council has, irrespective of the methods

used to identify the volkstaat or its borders, placed a document on the table that will at least direct future debates along defined channels." In addition, "Mandela did not write off the document. Instead, he adopted an attitude of: Talk to us, we are listening. This is a sign that he apparently realizes that the aspirations of a section of the Afrikaner people should at least be investigated." There are still issues to be resolved, the editorial states, including whether the Volkstaat Council has sufficiently taken into account the economic links between Afrikaners and non-Afrikaners. "But despite its shortcomings, the Volkstaat Council again stresses the need that minorities' pleas should be listened to."

South African Press Review for 29 May
MB2905145795

[FBIS Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

COSATU Jeopardizing Labor Bill — Organized labor's "wholesale rejection" of the draft Labor Relations Bill's collective bargaining mechanisms is a sizable obstacle to the passage of a bill that is "so perceptive of the parties' needs and the balance of power between them that it already substantially incorporates the deals towards which negotiations are likely to head," states a page-6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 May. "It is as if COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], particularly, has decided that, since this is to be the first labour dispensation to be formulated under a relatively friendly government, it is worth 'going for broke'." BUSINESS DAY says that meeting COSATU's demands may "suit labour in the short term, but it will hardly advance the cause of creating the investor-friendly environment which government says it favours." Negotiating the final version of the bill "will be no easy task," the editorial states, "but, given the immense long-term consequences of its outcome — the fate of the economy itself — there can be no expeditious solution."

Angola

Russian Delegation Arrives for Official Visit

Dos Santos Meets Delegation

MB2605150595 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos received the visiting Russian Federation delegation at the Futungo de Belas Palace in Luanda today. Sonia Afonso has further details.

Angola and the Russian Federation are trying to strengthen their relations. As part of these efforts, a Russian delegation is visiting Angola. The delegation was received by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos this morning and is led by General Oleg Lobov, secretary of the Russian Federation Security Council.

The Russian federation delegation, which will conclude its visit 29 May, will meet with a number of prominent Angolans, including businessmen, this afternoon. The delegates are also expected to hold talks with various Angolan officials.

Russian Official on UN Cooperation

MB2705195295 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Russian Federation intends to help the Angolan peace process. To that end, seven Russian-made helicopters are expected to arrive in Angolan soon to back the UN's peacekeeping operation. Speaking after his meeting with UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye in Luanda this evening, General Oleg Lobov, president [as heard] of the Russian Federation Security Council, conveyed his country's desire to help the Angolan peace process. [passage omitted]

Gen. Lobov also said his country wants to participate in Angola's reconstruction. He stressed the need for strengthening bilateral cooperation in various areas.

[Begin Lobov recording, in Russian with passage-by-passage translation to Portuguese] Russia is in a position to strengthen bilateral cooperation. [passage omitted]

Bilateral trade has increased over the last few years and is now worth more than \$100 million per year. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Lobov: 'Readiness' To Provide Aid

MB2805204495 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Angola and the Russian Federation have boosted their bilateral cooperation. Ac-

tions in this direction were undertaken in Luanda by a Russian Federation delegation and Angolan authorities. Oleg Lobov, secretary of the Russian Federation Security Council, expressed his country's readiness to contribute toward the establishment of peace and reconstruction in Angola.

[Begin Lobov recording, in Russian with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] The Joint Commission made a number of requests. These include the sending of metal bridges to Angola and the construction of troops' barracks. Russia is able to assist in these fields, and we think this can be done with the international community's recommendation. We also noted that one of the major problems facing Angola is a housing shortage. We suggested that the Angolan leaders also study this problem. [end recording].

Lobov left for his country today at the end of a four-day visit to Angola. The visit was aimed at strengthening cooperation between the two states.

UNITA Accuses FAA of Strengthening Troops

MB2705171595 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] announced today that it has completed the removal of mines from important roads in Angola.

Meanwhile, UNITA continues to accuse the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] of trying to strengthen their war machine at all costs. Portugal's LUSA news agency reports that UNITA has issued two communiques in which it says an FAA convoy is moving from Huambo to Benguela, escorted by the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 and with the permission of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff [as heard].

Concerning peace accord violations, UNITA says that while it is doing its utmost to abide by the terms of the accord, the Angolan Government continues to strengthen its war machine by forcibly and intensively drafting youths into the FAA's ranks.

UNITA Radio Reports Fresh Government Attacks

MB2905073995 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Government forces continue to violate the spirit and letter of the Lusaka Protocol, trying to derail the peace process. Sources with the General Staff of UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military forces in Uige Province say that the 45th Infantry Regiment of the Angolan Armed Forces, based in Lucala, attacked

UNITA forces stationed in Samba Lucala on 22 May, inflicting great human and material losses.

Government forces based in Dombo Quino, in the Dembos region, on 21 May used artillery fire against UNITA forces stationed in Cerca, inflicting many losses on the residents.

Reports from Huambo Province say government forces recently launched a treacherous attack on the village of Calueque, taking 20 head of cattle and killing eight civilians.

Huila Province residents say government forces led by the radical wing of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola intend to take the UNITA-administered region of (Cachipwepwe) by storm. The sources said government forces are based in Cusse, from where they carry out reconnaissance operations in UNITA-administered areas.

Luanda Reportedly To Form New National Army

MB2805154195 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 28 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] At least 100,000 soldiers are to be demobilized after a scheme to create a national Angolan army made up of government soldiers and former

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. A United Nations spokesman in Luanda says the new army, the formation of which is being supervised by the UN peacekeeping mission in Angola, will comprise 90,000 men. The demobilization timetable will be drawn up by a commission representing the Angolan Government, UNITA, and the UN.

UNITA Radio Reports 200 Percent Price Increase

MB2905104195 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Despite developments in the peace process, Angolans have experienced little socioeconomic change. Angolans only hear promises from the government. Reports say the prices of basic commodities increased 200 percent in the past four months, while the monthly inflation rate for the same period was about 29 percent. Price increases were noticeable in areas like transportation, communications, clothing, shoes, meat, and even fish, which is in short supply.

Civil servants are the most affected by Dr. Marcolino Moco's government, because their salaries have not been adjusted. Luanda residents have accused Moco's government of incompetence.

Cote D'Ivoire

ECOWAS Official Delivers 20th Anniversary Address

AB2905222095 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French
1900 GMT 28 May 95

[Statement issued by the Economic Community of West African States marking the organization's 20th anniversary on 28 May; place not given; read by Secretary General Edouard Benjamin — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Citizens of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]: Twenty years have gone by since ECOWAS was established on 28 May 1975. On this solemn occasion, I would like to urge all people of West Africa to take a retrospective and prospective look at our organization, ECOWAS. The principal objective of the ECOWAS Treaty is to promote development in the 16 member states through regional cooperation which focuses on the integration of markets. Had the Treaty's stipulated provisions been strictly implemented, this 20th anniversary would have been marked by the creation of a customs union in West Africa. Despite the slow progress made in the integration of markets, ECOWAS has contributed significantly to West African integration over the past 20 years. Indeed, these first years of ECOWAS' existence enabled us to lay the basis for lasting regional integration. The cooperation initiated among member states enabled us to forge close links between the Anglophone, Francophone, and Lusophone communities in the region, which had gone their separate ways prior to ECOWAS' establishment. [passage omitted]

The organization has achieved concrete and remarkable results in the area of development and modernization of regional infrastructural networks. The Trans-West African road network is nearing completion and will link all the capitals of member states. A regional telecommunications network has also been established. Furthermore, ECOWAS has created the conditions for the establishment of a maritime trade service and a regional airline which will be managed by the private sector. The program for monetary cooperation, which aims to establish a common convertible currency, has reached an advanced stage. Trade liberalization plans for ECOWAS began in 1990 and measures are under way to create a common market. In our view, ECOWAS could have made more progress if the programs had been properly implemented and the integration process had been significantly reinforced.

The organization's progress was hampered by various factors such as the weak economic performance of

member states, too much emphasis on short-term economic measures instead of long-term development measures, inadequate budget resources of ECOWAS institutions due to lack of member states' interest in and support for regional integration, and inadequate national institutional measures for the coordination and implementation of regional programs. Other factors include member states' membership of a variety of intergovernmental organizations, the negative factors hindering peace and regional security, as well as a lack of emphasis on the role of the private sector in the integration process.

We are in the process of finding solutions to the problems which impeded West African integration during the 20 years of ECOWAS' existence. For instance, the ECOWAS Treaty was revised in 1993 to correct noted loopholes. New pertinent measures have been introduced. They include the organization's supranationality, the need to have an independent source of funding for regional integration, the clear definition of objectives, guidelines on the scope and range of the integration process, and a greater participation by the private sector and all West African citizens in the regional integration process. [passage omitted]

Every ECOWAS citizen has a role to play and a duty to carry out in the West African regional integration process. I urge each one of us to fully play this role. Long live regional solidarity! Thank you.

Ghana

Government Says ACDR Acted Independently in Riots

AB2605175795 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 26 May 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hundreds of people were out on the streets of Ghana's second city, Kumasi, yesterday to protest at the rising cost of living. Organized by the opposition Alliance for Change, the target of the demonstration was the government's proposal to increase the rate of value-added tax [VAT]. A similar protest in Accra on 11 May attended by tens of thousands of people resulted in five deaths which have been blamed on government supporters. Following that display of public anger, the government introduced legislation to modify VAT. On the line to Accra, Barnabe Phillips put it to Vincent Asiseh, spokesman for the ruling National Democratic Congress [NDC], that the Kumasi protest shows that the government had failed to appease the public:

[Begin recording] [Asiseh] Yes, of course, I mean you do know that there is no country in the world which has been able to solve its problems. Now what we are saying is this, that if we indeed are really serious about multiparty democracy, then we also have to have respect for the democratic institutions and processes. Now, the demonstration, I am saying, is unnecessary, uncalled for because the matter of the value-added tax is before parliament at the moment.

[Phillips] But surely, in fact, the demonstration — a popular anger on the street — is the very essence of an open democracy. It is the people telling you, the ruling NDC, that your policies are unpopular.

[Asiseh] It does not mean that our policies are unpopular. We have administered this country for quite some time and a demonstration in a city does not in any way indicate a popular dissatisfaction.

[Phillips] In that case, what else does it indicate?

[Asiseh] What it indicates? It indicates politics of envy, politics of intolerance, and lack of accommodation. Even though you see a few people on the streets, that doesn't in any way represent the populace. I mean our popular bases are in the rural areas and you need to come to Ghana to see what is going in the rural areas.

[Phillips] Do you think a popular dissatisfaction is in danger of spiraling out of control?

[Asiseh] I do not think so.

[Phillips] Can I ask you a question about the police report saying that members of the ACDR's, the Association for the Consolidation in Defense of the Revolution, [expansion as heard] were in fact responsible for the deaths in Accra on 11 May. Was that quite an embarrassment for your party and for the government?

[Asiseh] Well, it wasn't an embarrassment because the ACDR is an autonomous association. It has nothing to do with the party, nor has it anything to do with the government. Now, it's in exercise of their civic responsibility, they found the need to protect property, which was under threat. I do not see that as anything too bad.

[Phillips] Are you trying to say that those ACDR's who did commit violent acts at this march, according to the police, were doing that without the knowledge or consent of people in the government, they were acting just independently?

[Asiseh] As far as I am concerned, yes.

[Phillips] I understand you had a complaint with the BBC Focus on Africa story which was broadcast recently.

[Asiseh] Yes, we heard that it was alleged that there was no government representation at the burial of one of the victims, and this is not true at all. There was a government delegation headed by a deputy minister. In fact, there was a regional minister there and there was also a deputy regional minister and there were as many as 10 members of parliament, led by one Mr. Moses Mabenga. And so it is not true that there was no government representation at all. [end recording]

Public Warned Against Anti-VAT Activities

*AB2905150395 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English
1300 GMT 29 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The minister of finance, Dr. Kwesi Botchwey, has said it is unfortunate for certain people to capitalize on the hardships brought about by the introduction of the value-added tax [VAT] to further their political ambitions. He said if the government had wanted cheap popularity, it would have introduced the VAT after the 1996 elections. Dr. Kwesi Botchwey was addressing NDC [National Democratic Congress] forum at Aguna Swedru in the Central Region. He again said the government introduced the VAT to generate funds to develop the rural areas. Those who are calling for its withdrawal are, therefore, mostly people who enjoy facilities such as potable water, electricity, and good roads, and have their children in good schools. Dr. Botchwey assured Ghanaians that government is doing everything possible to reduce the high cost of living which, he said, has come about not only because of the introduction of the VAT, but also the lean food season.

The central regional chairman of the NDC, Mr. Kofi Minta, called on organizers of the demonstrations against VAT to exercise restraint while parliament reviews it. He said if it is the interest of the ordinary people both the government and opposition are seeking, then they should refrain from acts which could disturb the peace.

Liberia

Deputy Minister Refuses To Accept Dismissal

*AB2605123295 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 26 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Despite the orders of the chairman of the State Council dismissing the deputy information minister, Mr. Teah Jayjay says he will continue to report for duty describing the action as unilateral. Yesterday, Chairman Kpomakpor said the Council was taking this decision for what is seen as Mr. Jayjay's repeated provoking [as heard] public pronouncements about the Council which the chairman

viewed as a serious embarrassment to government. But Mr. Jayjay called ELBC this morning that the decision was effected by Chairman Kpomakpor without the knowledge and approval of the rest of the councilmen. Efforts to get in touch with the other councilmen was not possible but sources close to them said the decision of the chairman was unilateral, and is (?casting smear) on the Council. The sources further noted that Councilman Phillip Banks, also a representative of the former interim government just like Chairman Kpomakpor, will be depositing a memorandum to his colleagues nullifying the chairman's decision.

Dismissal Splits Council Members

AB2905213795 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 29 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Liberian deputy information minister, Milton Jayjay, has been refusing to quit since the end of last week. His sacking was ordered by the chairman of the Council of State after the deputy minister had three journalists arrested, and now with everyone apparently taking sides in the matter, ECO-MOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] have intervened as well, as our correspondent, Nyenati Allison, reports in this telex from Monrovia:

Peacekeeping troops today lined up in front of the Information Ministry to stave off further disturbances by Milton Jayjay supporters. Sources close to the office of State Council Chairman David Kpomakpor said that the deployment was ordered by Kpomakpor to prevent Jayjay from entering the building in defiance of his dismissal last week. The troops, armed with assault rifles, blocked the ministry's entrance and screened employees entering for work this morning. The troops were later withdrawn and replaced with riot police armed with batons and tear gas.

This morning's incident followed confusion at the ministry last Friday [26 May] when Jayjay defied his dismissal and appeared for work in jeans and a white T-shirt. He was escorted by hundreds of supporters who earlier published a scathing attack against the chairman of the council.

The Kpomakpor v. Jayjay row has publicly split the five-member State Council. Vice Chairman Isaac Musa today said that Jayjay's dismissal was done without consultations with the other four council members and a group of young men representing Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in the Transitional Legislative Assembly issued a statement denouncing Kpomakpor for sacking Jayjay. They accused Kpomakpor of usurping executive powers and called for his res-

ignation. Dusty Wolokolie, an assembly member who until now was a close ally of Kpomakpor, in a statement today recounted the miserable failure of Chairman Kpomakpor to evolve consensus. Kpomakpor, he claimed, is a complete failure. However, Seku Koromah, a ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] representative to the assembly, described the support for Jayjay as a sinister plot hatched by some government officials to derail the smooth function of the very government they have vowed and are paid to serve.

Senegal

MFDC Members Say Missing French Tourists Killed

AB2805200095 Paris AFP in French
1920 GMT 28 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Dakar, 28 May (AFP) — The four French nationals said missing in the Casamance region (south of Senegal) since 6 April, have reportedly been killed, according to accounts by Casamance separatists, Senegalese official sources announced in Dakar today. However, these same witnesses could not identify the spot where the Frenchmen were buried in Efofok, a village seen as the one of the strongholds of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC, a separatist movement). The rented vehicle in which Martine and Jean-Paul Gagnaire, as well as Catherine and Claude Cave, travelled has been found undamaged, the same sources said. The four French nationals were natives of Saint-Etienne (central region of France).

The three witnesses are Casamance separatists and MFDC members who have taken refuge in Guinea-Bissau. They have been questioned by the Guinea-Bissau authorities as part of the search for the four French nationals. They confirmed that they knew the spot where Mr. Cave and Mr. Gagnaire had been buried. The witnesses were taken by a military plane from Guinea-Bissau to Senegal, then on to Efofok but they were unable to locate the spot where the French nationals were buried, the same sources stated.

Bodies Found; Not French Tourists

AB3005082495 Paris AFP in French
2159 GMT 30 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Dakar, 29 May (AFP) — The bodies found in the graves of the village of Efofok, Casamance (south of Senegal), are not that of the French nationals who have been missing for 53 days, a reliable source disclosed in Dakar on 29 May.

"The corpses are not the bodies of white people," sources close to the investigation commission said,

adding that it was two corpses and not four, as previously announced, that were taken to the Senegalese capital on 29 May.

"The hair texture does not leave any doubt on the race of the two bodies," the same source said, adding that the legal medical examination could not be carried out due to the fact that no legal authorization was obtained from a Senegalese magistrate for administrative reasons.

Other Senegalese officials announced early in the afternoon that "the first observations have established that they were people of color."

Contradictory information was however circulating. Some reliable sources said that the exhumed bodies from Ekok had not been identified with certainty.

"It is premature to say if the corpses that were found were that of the four French nationals or not," the sources added, contradicting Martine and Jean-Paul Gagnaire's parents, Catherine and Claude Cave, who said a few hours earlier in Saint-Etienne (center of France), that "the tombs did not contain the bodies" of the French nationals.

Sierra Leone

Government Forces Crack Down on Rebels in East

AB2605151795 Paris AFP in French
1206 GMT 26 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Freetown, 26 May (AFP) —
The Sierra Leonean Government forces, supported by

Alpha-Jets of the Nigerian Air Force, today launched a "crackdown on rebels" in the east of the country, according to local journalists speaking in a telephone interview with AFP.

These witnesses stressed that the counter-offensive had been launched in reprisal for an attack by the Revolutionary United Front [RUF] on an area around Mano Junction, about 20 km north of Kenema (240 km east of Freetown).

The journalists reported that an unspecified number of deaths was recorded among the local inhabitants and several houses were destroyed. They pointed out that the attack had lasted three hours.

The leader of the military regime, Captain Valentine Strasser, had on 25 May in Freetown renewed his appeal to RUF to renounce the armed struggle and accept negotiations at a ceremony for the presentation of letters of credence.

The conflict, which broke out in March 1991, is estimated to have caused the death of over 10,000 persons and contributed to the crisis in the country. Sierra Leone henceforth ranks among the world's poorest countries.

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